

Message Text

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INFO USMISSION GENEVA PRIORITY
USMISSION NATO PRIORITY
AMCONSUL HONG KONG PRIORITY
AMEMBASSY JAKARTA PRIORITY
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AMEMBASSY BRASILIA
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AMEMBASSY ROME
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RIO DE JANEIRO FOR USDEL IAEA

E.O. 11652: N/A
TAGS: OGEN

SUBJ: USUN UNCLASSIFIED SUMMARY NO. 6 --

SEPT. 28, 1976

SECURITY COUNCIL -- NAMIBIA

AS THE SC RESUMED CONSIDERATION SEPT. 28 OF THE SITUATION IN NAMIBIA, RAMPHUL (MAURITIUS), SPEAKING ON BEHALF OF THE CURRENT CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF OAU, ASKED A SERIES OF QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE KISSINGER-VORSTER TALKS, INCLUDING THE REAL MEANING OF THE SECRETARY'S VENTURE INTO THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN ISSUE. HE ALSO QUESTIONED THE MOTIVES OF THE UK. OTHER SPEAKERS WERE: KAMANA (ZAMBIA), AS PRESIDENT OF THE UN COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA; ALLADAYE, FOREIGN MINISTER OF BENIN; MUWAMBA (MALAWI), AS CURRENT CHAIRMAN OF AFRICAN GROUP; AND, UNDER RULE 39, NUJOMA, PRESIDENT OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA PEOPLES ORGANIZATION (SWAPO). US, UK AND MAURITIUS EXERCISED RIGHT OF REPLY. THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE 3:00 P.M, SEPT. 30.

NAMIBIA COUNCIL PRESIDENT KAMANA POINTED OUT THAT SOUTH AFRICA HAD NOT MET THE DEADLINE ESTABLISHED BY THE SC FOR TRANSFER OF POWER IN NAMIBIA, AND THERE WAS NO INDICATION IT MIGHT BE WILLING TO MEET THE CONDITIONS LAID DOWN BY THE SC. HE ACCUSED PRETORIA OF USING "MISLEADING STRATEGEMS TO DISGUISE ITS INTENTION OF PERPETUATING ITS COLONIAL AND RACIST CONTROL" AND DENOUNCED THE SO-CALLED CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE. THE THRUST OF THE NAMIBIAN LIBERATION STRUGGLE THREATENED "TO ENGULF SOUTHERN AFRICA IN A CONFRONTATION OF WORLD-WIDE IMPLICATIONS," AND THE SC MUST CONSIDER CHARTER CHAP. VII MANDATORY SANCTIONS AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO EVEN MORE FAR-REACHING IMPLICATIONS, KAMANA SAID.

-- MAURITIUS' QUESTIONS --

RAMPHUL, SPEAKING ON BEHALF OF CURRENT CHAIRMAN OF THE OAU
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COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, STATED HE WANTED TO "RAISE SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS" AND HOPED PROMPT ANSWERS WOULD BE FORTHCOMING. WAS IT TRUE THAT UNDER THE PRETEXT OF MEETING WITH VORSTER IN A NEUTRAL PLACE, SECRETARY KISSINGER MANAGED TO INVOLVE THE CHIEF NATO REPRESENTATIVE, GEM HAIG, IN THE SO-CALLED DIALOGUE? IF SO, IT WAS NOT SURPRISING AFRICANS SHOULD BE ASKING WHETHER ALL THE NATO COUNTRIES AGREED WITH THIS INVOLVEMENT. WHAT WAS THE REAL MEANING OF KISSINGER'S VENTURE INTO THE SOUTHERN AFRICA ISSUE, "WHERE THE CHIEF NATO REPRESENTATIVE IS REPORTED TO BE SECRETLY PRESENT AT MEETINGS WITH THE SOUTH AFRICAN PRIME MINISTER AT A TIME OF ACUTE INTERNAL UNREST INSIDE SOUTH AFRICA? HE HOPED FOR A RESPONSE FROM EACH OF THE NATO COUNTRIES AND THE US DELEGATION AS WELL.

WAS THERE ANY TRUTH, RAMPHUL CONTINUED, IN THE REPORTS THAT KISSINGER PROPOSED THE CREATION OF AN ARMY IN NAMIBIA WHICH WOULD BE CREATED AND TRAINED FROM THE BEGINNING BY THE US MILITARY PERSONNEL, EQUIPPED BY THE US, AND FINANCED BY THE US FOR AT LEAST 10 YEARS FOLLOWING THE DEPARTURE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN ARMY? ALL OF THIS RELATED TO THE "PUPPET GOVERNMENT" LED BY KAPUWO WHO WAS ADVISED AT THE TURNHALLE CONFERENCE BY HIGHLY-PAID AMERICAN LAWYERS. HE WONDERED WHETHER THE USG WAS DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY PAYING THOSE LAWYERS. IT SEEMED THAT THE GREATER PART OF THE MONEY TO PAY FOR SETTING UP A PUPPET GOVERNMENT ACCEPTABLE TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN REGIME WAS TO COME FROM THE US. RAMPHUL ASKED THE US DELEGATION TO COMMENT ON THE REPORT THAT THE USG PROPOSED AT ZURICH TO GIVE RAPID AND LARGE-SCALE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO NAMIBIA, WITH THE AIM OF TRANSFORMING IT INTO A HIGHLY CAPITALIZED ECONOMY WITHIN A SHORT TIME AFTER THE INSTALLATION OF A PUPPET TURNHALLE GOVERNMENT. "EVEN MORE ALARMING" REPORT WAS THAT THE US, IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES, WOULD PUBLICLY GUARANTEE SOUTH AFRICA'S OWN FRONTIERS, IN RETURN FOR WHAT HAD BEEN DESCRIBED AS A MANIPULATED "SOLUTION" TO THE NAMIBIAN AND ALSO ZIMBABWEAN ISSUES. "IF SO, THIS WOULD, TO MY MIND, CONSTITUTE GREAT POWER INTERVENTION IN AFRICAN AFFAIRS WHICH IS COMPLETELY INTOLERABLE, AND WE RESPECTFULLY REQUEST AN EXPLANATION FROM THE US REPRESENTATIVE," RAMPHUL DECLARED.

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TURNING TO THE UK, RAMPHUL SAID IT WAS IMPERATIVE THAT THE UK MOTIVES BE EXAMINED ALSO. HMG SEEMED TO BE TOTALLY COMMITTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE RIO TINTO ZINC COMPANY, WHICH HAD INVESTED MASSIVELY IN THE ROSSING URANIUM DEPOSITS IN NAMIBIA AND WAS ABOUT TO BRING THE MINE INTO PRODUCTION IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT. HE ALSO CHARGED THAT FRANCE, JAPAN, FRG AND THE US WERE DEEPLY INVOLVED IN PROMOTING THE ROSSING URANIUM MINE.

BENIN'S FOREIGN MINISTER ALLADAYE SAID IF "THE IMPERIALIST WEST" SINCERELY WANTED PEACE TO RETURN TO SOUTHERN AFRICA, THE AFRICANS WERE READY TO STUDY CONDITIONS FOR THE RETURN OF PEACE. BUT FIRST THE STATES CONCERNED WOULD HAVE TO STOP THEIR MILITARY AND ECONOMIC SUPPORT OF THE VORSTER REGIME -- FRENCH NUCLEAR REACTORS, UK ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, ETC -- AND THAT REGIME WOULD HAVE TO WITHDRAW ITS FORCES AT ONCE FROM NAMIBIA, FREE NAMIBIAN PRISONERS AND COMMIT ITSELF TO RESPECT THE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF NAMIBIA. IF THESE CONDITIONS WERE NOT MET, THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE FOR THE NAMIBIAN PEOPLE, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SWAPO, WAS TO CONTINUE THEIR ARMED STRUGGLE.

AFRICAN GROUP CHAIRMAN MUWAMBA (MALAWI) SAID THE

CONDITIONS SET DOWN BY THE UN WERE IN THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE OF NAMIBIA, AND SOUTH AFRICAN MUST BE PREVAILED UPON TO ACCEPT THEM. THE DEDICATED LEADERS OF NAMIBIA HAD NOW BEEN FORCED TO SUPPORT ARMED STRUGGLE UNDER SWAPO'S LEADERSHIP. THE AFRICAN GROUP HAD FAITH IN THE SC'S ABILITY TO RESOLVE THE PROBLEM, AND HE HOPED IT COULD DO SO IN TIME TO ENABLE THE LEGITIMATE REPRESENTATIVES OF NAMIBIA TO TAKE THEIR SEATS IN THE UN BEFORE THE END OF THE CURRENT GA SESSION.

SWAPO PRESIDENT NUJOMA DECLARED THAT FROM NOW ON THE NAMIBIAN ISSUE MUST BE DISCUSSED IN THE SC ONLY WITHIN CHAP. VII CONTEXT. HE CITED "SOME OF THE RECENT REPRESSIVE MEASURES" BEING TAKEN AGAINST NAMIBIANS SINCE THE SC ADOPTED RESOLUTION 385 LAST JANUARY, AND SPOKE OF THE MASSIVE MILITARY BUILD UP, MARSHAL LAW, CREATION OF "FREE-FIRE" ZONE ON NORTHERN BORDER. ALL THIS WAS TAKING PLAE WHILE THE SO-CALLED "TRUE REPRESENTATIVES" OF THE PEOPLE OF NAMIBIA WERE MEETING AT THE UNCLASSIFIED

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TURNHALLE TRIBAL TALKS, WHICH WERE SMOKE-SCREEN CONCEALING SOUTH AFRICA'S REAL INTENTION TO TURN NAMIBIA INTO A CONFEDERATION OF TRIBAL MINI-STATES CONTROLLED AND MANIPULATED BYADP736 UNCLASSIFIED

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RIO DE JANEIRO FOR USDEL IAEA

NUJOMA SAID SWAPO HAD ALWAYS BEEN READY TO TALK DIRECTLY WITH THE SOUTH AFRICAN RACIST REGIME WITH VIEW TO FINDING A PEACEFUL SOLUTION, BUT SUCH TALKS MUST BE PRECEDED BY ACCEPTANCE BY SOUTH AFRICA OF THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS: SWAPO WAS READY TO TALK REGARDING THE MODALITIES OF TRANSFERRING POWER TO THE PEOPLE OF NAMIBIA UNDER SWAPO'S LEADERSHIP; SWAPO INSISTED THAT ANY TALKS BETWEEN IT AND SOUTH AFRICA MUST BE UNDER UN AUSPICES; BEFORE SUCH TALKS COULD BEGIN, ALL NAMIBIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS MUST BE RELEASED; AND SWAPO DEMANDED A COMMITMENT BY SOUTH AFRICAN TO WITHDRAW ITS ARMED FORCES FROM NAMIBIA. NUJOMA CONCLUDED BY REITERATING SWAPO'S POSITION THAT "WE ARE MORE THAN EVER COMMITTED, DETERMINED AND RESOLVED TO CARRY OUT THE ARMED LIBERATION STRUGGLE WITH INTENSITY TO LIBERATE EVERY INCH OF NAMIBIA, INCLUDING WALVIS BAY."

-- RIGHTS OF REPLY --

GOV SCRANTON, IN REPLY, SAID THE US DID NOT REGARD THE REMARKS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OF MAURITIUS AS BEING ON A LEVEL WHICH WARRANTED A CIVIL REPLY. IF HE TRULY REPRESENTED THE OAU, HE (SCRANTON) WOULD REFER HIM IMMEDIATELY TO THE "FRONT-LINE" PRESIDENTS WHO WERE DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN THE NEGOTIATIONS. HE COULD ATTEST PERSONALLY TO THE FACT THAT THE US PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY KISSINGER WERE DETERMINED TO AVOID "A BLOOD-BATH AND HUMAN CARNAGE" IN SOUTHERN AFRICA. THEY WANTED TO BRING ABOUT, AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE, MAJORITY RULE IN NAMIBIA AND RHODESIA. IN TRUTH, THESE WERE THE SAME MOTIVATIONS "ANY DECENT HUMAN BEING WOULD HAVE," AND THEY WERE COMPLETELY IN LINE WITH UN DECISIONS AND ACTIONS, HE ADDED.

UK AMB RICHARD SAID THE OBJECT OF THE MAURITIUS SPEECH WAS
"TO CAST DOUBT ON THE GOOD FAITH AND HONESTY" OF THE UK
AND "WAS DESIGNED TO SABOTAGE RATHERN THAN TO BUILD;
TO WRECK RATHERN THAN TO CREATE." THE UK MADE NO SECRET
OF THE RIO TINTO COMPANY'S INTEREST IN THE ROSSING
URANIUM MINE, JUST AS MAURITIUS MADE NO SECRET OF ITS TRADE
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WITH SOUTH AFRICA.

IN RESPONSE, RAMPHUL DENIED MAKING ACCUSATIONS AGAINST ANY
PARTICULAR COUNTRIES. HE ASKED QUESTIONS AND SOUGHT CLARI-
FICATIONS; HE ASKED FOR DENIALS OR CONFORMATION AND HAD NOT
RECEIVED THEM. HE MAINTAINED THAT HIS QUESTIONS WERE PERTINENT,
AND SAID THAT BEFORE SPEAKING HE HAD CONSLUTED HIS COLLEAGUES
AND BEEN BRIEFED BY THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE "FRONT-LINE"
COUNTRIES. HE HAD NOT CAST DOUBT AS TO THE SINCERITY OF
PURPOSE AND MOTIVES OF MR. KISSINGER. ALL HE ASKED WAS
WHETHER THERE WAS ANY TRUTH TO POINTS RAISED IN PUBLISHED
REPORTS, AND HE CONSIDERED HE HAD DONE SO "IN A VERY CIVIL
MANNER." HE HAD NOT TRIED INTENTIONALLY TO BE "UNHELPFUL
TO THE UK," BUT IN ANY CASE, HE HAD "INTENTIONALLY BEEN
HELPFUL TO THE CAUSE OF AFRICA." ON TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA,
HE REFERRED TO MAURITIUS' GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION. (REPEATED INFO
ADDIS ABABA. DAR ES SALAAM, COTONOU, KINSHASA, LONDON,
LUSAKA, MAPUTO, MOSCOW, PORT LOUIS, PRETORIA)

GA PLENARY -- GENERAL DEBATE

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER GROMYKO INTRODUCED IN GA SEPT. 28
A NEW AGENDA ITEM ON WORLD TREATY ON NON-USE OF FORCE,
AND FRG FOREIGN MINISTER GEHSCHER UNVEILED THE FRG PROPOSAL
ON HOSTAGES. STATEMENTS WERE MADE ALSO BY FOREIGN MINISTERS
OF THE NETHERLANDS, YUGOSLAVIA, PAKISTAN, FINLAND, DENMARK,
PAPUA NEW GUINEA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, TURKEY AND THE CONGO.
RIGHTS OF REPLY WERE EXERCISED BY GREECE, CYPRUS AND TURKEY.
SPEAKERS LISTED FOR SEPT. 29 ARE: LIBERIA, CANADA, FRANCE,
AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, ICELAND, SINGAPORE, IRELAND, CAMEROON,
AFGHANISTAN AND BENIN.

-- NETHERLANDS --

FOREIGN MINISTER VAN DER STOEL DELIVERED A TWO SECTION SPEECH,
FIRST FOR NETHERLANDS AND THEN ON BEHALF OF EC-9. HIS NETHER-
LANDS PORTION CITED THE NEED FOR AN EARLY SALT II
AGREEMENT, A COMPREHENSIVE TEST BAN TREATY, AND THE REGULATION
OF ARMS TRADE. ON NORTH/SOUTH ISSUE, HE UNDERLINED THE IMPORTANCE
OF RESTRUCTURING UN DEVELOPMENT EFFORT RE ECOSOC AND UNCTAD,
CONDEMNED INSTITUTIONALIZED TORTURE AND TERRORISM, AND
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PROPOSED CREATION OF UN COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS. AS PRESIDENT OF EC-9, VAN DER STOEL EMPHASIZED EC DESIRE TO PLAY CONSTRUCTIVE ROLE WITH DC'S, REPEATED EC'S CONDEMNATION OF APARTHEID, AND WARNED THAT A ME SOLUTION DEPENDS UPON THE REALIZATION OF PALESTINIANS TO THEIR NATIONAL IDENTITY. (USUN 4007 NOTAL)

-- FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY --

FOREIGN MINISTER GENSCHER, IN UNVEILING FRG PROPOSAL ON HOSTAGES, SAID FRG DEEMS IT NECESSARY THAT THE UN DRAFT A CONVENTION BANNING THE TAKING OF HOSTAGES AND MAKING SURE THAT THE PERPETRATORS ARE EITHER EXTRADITED OR BROUGHT BEFORE COURT IN THE COUNTRY IN WHICH THEY ARE SEIZED. FRG WILL THEREFORE REQUEST AN ITEM ON INTERNATIONAL ACTION AGAINST THE TAKING OF HOSTAGES. GENSCHER MADE A GENERAL SUGGESTION FOR A HUMAN RIGHTS COURT, EMPHASIZED IMPORTANCE OF SALT II, AND SAID FRG WILL MAKE SPECIAL EFFORT TO GET EXPERT DISCUSSIONS OF MBFR GOING AGAIN. GUIDELINES FOR MIDDLE EAST SOLUTION CONTINUE TO BE BASED ON SC RESOLUTIONS "COMPLEMENTED BY LARGE CONSENSUS OF INTERNATIONAL OPINION THAT THE NATIONAL RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE MUST ALSO BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION". FRG HAD NOT ABANDONED HOPE OF A PEACEFUL SOLUTION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA AND WILL ASSIST A FREE NAMIBIA IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. DEVOTING CONSIDERABLE TIME TO INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, GENSCHER PLACED PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON WORLD-WIDE ECONOMIC COOPERATION. (USUN 4004 NOTAL)

-- SOVIET UNION --

CENTERPIECE OF SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER GROMYKO'S HOUR-LONG ADDRESS WAS INTRODUCTION OF AGENDA ITEM ON WORLD TREATY ON NON-USE OF FORCE. DEVOTING OVER HALF THE SPEECH TO DISARMAMENT MATTERS, GROMYKO REVERSED SOVIET POSITION ON INDIAN OCEAN PEACE ZONE BY ANNOUNCING READINESS TO PARTICIPATE IN PREPARATIONS FOR AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE PROVIDED IT ALLOWS FOR FREEDOM OF NAVIGATION AND RESEARCH. GROMYKO INDIRECTLY ATTACKED CURRENT AMERICAN EFFORTS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA, CHARACTERIZING THEM AS "ATTEMPTS TO DIVERT THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT AWAY FROM GENUINE INDEPENDENCE AND FREEDOM THROUGH POLITICAL GIMMICKRY AND FINANCIAL HAND-OUTS."
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ON THE MIDDLE EAST, HE DESCRIBED EVENTS IN LEBANON AS A DIRECT CONSEQUENCE OF THE LACK OF AN OVERALL SETTLEMENT AND CALLED FOR PEACEFUL NEGOTIATIONS AMONG THE "LEBANESE THEMSELVES." ON THE ARAB-ISRAELI DISPUTE, HE URGED RECONVENING OF THE GENEVA PEACE CONFERENCE. GROMYKO HIGHLIGHTED THE IMPORTANCE OF US-SOVIET COOPERATION AND SALT II NEGOTIATIONS, AS WELL AS OF NORMALIZATION OF SOVIET-PRC RELATIONS. FINALLY,

ON UN MATTERS, HE CALLED FOR MEMBERS TO ABIDE BY THE UN
CHARTER AND INSISTED ON THE ADMISSION OF VIETNAM AND ANGOLA.
(USUN 4008 NOTAL)

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RIO DE JANEIRO FOR USDEL IAEA

--YUGOSLAVIA --

IN HIS ADDRESS TO UNGA PLENARY, YUGOSLAVIA'S FOREIGN
SECRETARY MINIC DISCUSSED THE FOLLOWING ISSUES:

1) ANGOLA AND VIETNAM - MINIC DESCRIBED THEIR EXCLUSION
FROM THE UNITED NATIONS AS "UNJUST."

2) MIDDLE EAST - ASSERTING THAT THE MOST ACCEPTABLE PLAN TO
RESOLVE THE PROBLEMS OF THE AREA WAS THE VETOED SECURITY COUNCIL
RESOLUTION OF LAST YEAR, MINIC CHARGED ISRAELIS WITH EXPLOITING
SITUATION IN LEBANON IN ORDER TO RETAIN THEIR OCCUPATION OF
ARAB TERRITORIES. ANY SOLUTION MUST INCLUDE A PALESTINIAN
STATE.

3) KOREA - THE WAY TO PEACE IN THIS AREA OF TENSION INCLUDES
THE WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN TROOPS AND THEIR MILITARY BASES,
DISSOLUTION OF UN COMMAND, A LASTING PEACE TREATY, AND RE-
UNIFICATION.

4) DISARMAMENT - MINIC DESCRIBED THE UN'S EFFORTS AND
RESULTS ACHIEVED IN DISARMAMENT AS "SO MODEST" THAT DECISION
SHOULD BE ADOPTED TO CONVENE A SPECIAL UNGA SESSION ON
DISARMAMENT IN 1978 IN ORDER THAT PREPARATORY WORK MIGHT START
AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

5) COLOMBO NON-ALIGNED MEETING - HE UNDERLINED THE
IMPORTANCE ATTACHED AT COLOMBO TO THE ROLE OF THE UN AND THE
NEED TO RELY "FIRST AND FOREMOST" ON THE UN IN RESOLVING THE
PROBLEMS FACING MANKIND.

6) "IMPERIALISM, COLONIALISM, HEGEMONY" - IN COMMENTING ON
"THE STRUGGLE AGAINST IMPERIALISM, COLONIALISM, HEGEMONY AND ALL
OTHER FORMS OF FOREIGN DOMINATION," MINIC STRESSED THAT MANY
COUNTRIES REMAIN SUBJECTED TO "CONTINUED ACTIONS OF PRESSURE,
OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE IN THEIR INTERNAL AFFAIRS."

7) CYPRUS - YUGOSLAVIA IS DEEPLY INTERESTED IN AN EARLY
SOLUTION OF THIS PROBLEM. MINIC URGED THE PARTIES TO CONTINUE
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NEGOTIATIONS WITHIN THE UN FRAMEWORK.

8) DETENTE - MINIC STRESSED THAT ONLY A "UNIVERSAL" RELAXATION
OF INTERNATIONAL TENSIONS CAN BRING ABOUT "RADICAL" CHANGE
IN THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION. DETENTE BETWEEN GREAT POWERS
ALONE CANNOT BE A BASIS FOR LASTING PEACE FOR ALL.

9) ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - MINIC CALLED FOR A RESTRUCTURING

OF PRESENT ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS WHICH NOT FAVOR THE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES. HE WARNED, HOWEVER, AGAINST ATTEMPTS TO USE NEGOTIATIONS AS A "PRETEXT" FOR PERPETUATING EXISTING RELATIONS.

10) HUMAN RIGHTS - CITING THE SITUATIONS IN CHILE, ISRAEL- OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, AND SOUTHERN AFRICA, MINIC STATED THAT THE PROTECTION OF MINORITY RIGHTS WAS INEXTRICABLY TIED TO SELF-DETERMINATION. HE URGED A STUDY BY THE UN OF THE "NON-RESPECT" OF MINORITY RIGHTS OT THE END OF CREATING A UN INSTRUMENT FOR THEIR PROTECTION.

11) MEDITERRANEAN PEACE ZONE - AS DETENTE HAD NOT AS YET BEEN REALIZED IN THE REGION, HE URGED THAT CONSIDERATION BE GIVEN TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MEDITERRANEAN PEACE ZONE. (USUN 4012 NOTAL)

--PAKISTAN --

IN HIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY STATEMENT SEPTEMBER 28, PAKISTAN'S MINISTER OF STATE FOR DEFENSE AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS AZIZ AHMED COVERED:

SOUTHERN AFRICA - AZIZ STATED THAT HE WOULD NOT COMMENT UPON THE SUBSTANCE OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN PROPOSALS, BUT THE STATEMENTS OF THE LAST FEW DAYS BY THE FRONTLINE FIVE AFRICAN STATES "INDICATE CLEARLY WHICH WAY LIES THE ROAD TO PEACE." IN HIS VIEW SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT HAD NO LEGAL AUTHORITY FOR ITS PRESENCE IN NAMIBIA. "SC RESOLUTION 385 MUST BE IMPLEMENTED."

RELATIONS ON THE SUB-CONTINENT - AZIZ NOTED IMPROVEMENT OF RELATIONS BETWEEN HIS COUNTRY AND BANGLADESH AND THE STEADY PACE OF IMPROVEMENT IN RELATIONS WITH INDIA. THE SIMLA AGREEMENT HAS BEEN IMPLEMENTED EXCEPT FOR JAMMU AND KASHMIR WHICH SHOULD BE UNCLASSIFIED

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DECIDED ACCORDING TO THE RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION OF THE PEOPLES OF THE AREA. PAKISTAN'S DIFFERENCES WITH AFGHANISTAN WERE BEING SETTLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERMS OF "PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE."

MIDDLE EAST - ISRAEL'S LIMITED 1975 WITHDRAWAL FROM SINAI HAS NOT BEEN FOLLOWED BY STEPS TO A MORE PERMANENT SOLUTION; THAT NATION MUST WITHDRAW FROM ALL ARAB TERRITORIES OCCUPIED SINCE 1967, INCLUDING JERUSALEM. THE CHAOS IN LEBANON, WITH ITS ORIGIN IN THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT, WAS A "SOMBRE WARNING" FOR THE REGION'S FUTURE.

DISARMAMENT - THERE HAS BEEN LITTLE PROGRESS ON DISARMAMENT; A COMPREHENSIVE TEST BAN TREATY REMAINS ELUSIVE. AZIZ ADVOCATED REGIONAL NON-NUCLEAR ZONES, IN PARTICULAR SUCH A ZONE IN SOUTH ASIA.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - THE "MOST VITAL ISSUE" FACING
THE WORLD TODAY WAS THE MAN-MADE DISPARITY BETWEEN THE
INDUSTRIALIZED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE
WAS NECESSARY IN THE EXISTING ECONOMIC ORDER, BUT CHANGE
MUST NOT PERPETUATE THE PRESENT BIAS IN FAVOR OF THE WEALTHY. NIEO,
THE SEVENTH SPECIAL SESSION, THE PARIS NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE,
AND UNCTAD ARE ONLY CONCEPTS WHICH HAVE YET TO BE IMPLEMENTED.
FOR THIS REASON, PAKISTAN CALLED THE DEVELOPING NATIONS TO
THE SUMMIT AS CONSIDERED BY THE GROUP OF 77 IN MEXICO.
"IN THE LONG RUN, BOTH DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
WOULD BENEFIT." (USUN 4916 NOTAL).

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RIO DE JANEIRO FOR USDEL IAEA

-- FINLAND --

ANGOLA AND VIETNAM: IN HIS PLENARY ADDRESS, FINLAND'S FOREIGN MINISTER SORSA EXPRESSED HOPE THAT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLE OF UNIVERSALITY BOTH ANGOLA AND VIETNAM WOULD BE ADMITTED TO THE UN.

AFRICA: SORSA "HOPED" THAT MAJORITY RULE COULD BE ESTABLISHED IN RHODESIA AND CALLED FOR SOUTH AFRICA TO "HEED THE DEMANDS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND WITHDRAW FROM NAMIBIA SO THAT FREE ELECTIONS UNDER UN SUPERVISION COULD TAKE PLACE." THE FINNISH GOVERNMENT ALSO WOULD "WELCOME A DECISION BY THE SC ON A COMPULSORY ARMS EMBARGO AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA AS PROPOSED BY THE NORDIC FOREIGN MINISTERS," IF THE SAR DID NOT RELINQUISH ITS RULE OVER NAMIBIA.

MIDDLE/CYPRUS: FINLAND FULLY SUPPORTED UN PEACEKEEPING FORCES IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND CYPRUS BUT WAS ALARMED BY THE GROWING DEFICIT IN THE BUDGET OF UNFICYP AND "STRONGLY FEELS THAT IT IS AN OBLIGATION OF ALL MEMBER STATES TO PARTICIPATE IN THE FINANCING OF UN PEACE-KEEPING ACTIVITIES."

DISARMAMENT/DETENTE: FINLAND ATTACHED "GREAT IMPORTANCE" TO THE FOLLOW-UP MEETING OF THE CSCE TO BE HELD IN BELGRADE NEXT JUNE. SORSA ALSO SAID THE DRAFT CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF MILITARY OR ANY OTHER HOSTILE USE OF ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNIQUES COMING OUT OF CCD NEGOTIATIONS SHOULD BE ENDORSED BY THE GA.

NORTH/SOUTH ECONOMICS: FINLAND ENDORSED THE INTEGRATED PROGRAM ON COMMODITIES AND THE CONCEPT OF A COMMON FUND, BELIEVED THE QUESTION OF DEBT BURDEN OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES "DESERVES URGENT ACTION" AND HOPED THE CIEC NEGOTIATIONS WILL "REGAIN THEIR MOMENTUM." (REPEATED INFO HELSINKI)

-- DENMARK --

IN HIS ADDRESS TO PLENARY, FOREIGN MINISTER ANDERSEN SAID
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IT WAS THE DANISH GOVERNMENT'S OPINION THAT ALL STATES SHOULD BE ADMITTED TO THE UN, INCLUDING ANGOLA AND VIETNAM.

SOUTHERN AFRICA: ANDERSEN EXPRESSED PLEASURE THAT THE SMITH GOVERNMENT HAS ACCEPTED THE PROPOSALS PUT FORTH BY DR. KISSINGER WHICH REPRESENT "A FIRST STEP FORWARD" BUT SINCE "THE OUTLINE OF THE SOLUTION NOW ON THE TABLE IS AMBIGUOUS IT IS UNDERSTANDABLE THAT THE PEOPLE OF AFRICA HAVE NOT RELINQUISHED THEIR PRESSURES ON THE WHITE REGIME." HE REITERATED NORDIC CONFERENCE ENDORSEMENT OF SANCTIONS BEING PLACED ON SOUTH AFRICA IN THE FORM OF AN ARMS EMBARGO IF IT DID NOT RELINQUISH ITS HOLD OVER NAMIBIA.

NORTH/SOUTH: THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES MUST SECURE A "MORE STABLE AND SATISFACTORY INCOME FROM THEIR COMMODITY EXPORTS." ANDERSEN REITERATED DENMARK'S GOAL OF CONTRIBUTING 0.7 PERCENT OF ITS GNP FOR DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE BY THE END OF THIS DECADE AND ALSO CALLED UPON ALL MEMBER STATES TO INCREASE THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNDP.

DISARMAMENT: THE IDEA OF A SPECIAL SESSION ON DISARMAMENT "SHOULD BE CAREFULLY WEIGHED" AND DENMARK "WILL ENDORSE THE IDEA IF REALISTIC RESULTS CAN BE EXPECTED" BUT NOT IF IT BECOMES "ANOTHER BARREN PROPAGANDA FORUM."

TERRORISM: ANDERSEN WELCOMED THE AGENDA ITEM PROPOSED BY THE FRG ON THE TAKING OF HOSTAGES. HE ALSO REGRETTED THAT MANY NATIONS HAD NOT RATIFIED THE OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS. (REPEATED INFO COPENHAGEN)

-- PAPUA NEW GUINEA --

IN UN PLENARY ADDRESS, PAPUA NEW GUINEA'S DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER SIR MAORI KIKI TOOK UP FOLLOWING ISSUES:

(A) MIDDLE EAST - SIR MAORI COMMENDED UN WORK IN THE REGION.

(B) TIMOR - CITING "SOME MOST UNFORTUNATE INCIDENTS" THIS YEAR IN TIMOR, SIR MAORI EXPLAINED THAT HIS SMALL COUNTRY COULD IN NO WAY INFLUENCE EVENTS THERE, AND, ACCORDINGLY, HAD NOT PLAYED AN ACTIVE ROLE IN SETTLEMENT OF TIMOR
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SITUATION.

(C) KOREA - HE STRESSED THAT PAPUA NEW GUINEA RECOGNIZES BOTH KOREAS FULLY AND EQUALLY IN CONFORMITY WITH ITS "UNIVERSALIST" FOREIGN POLICY. SIR MAORI CALLED FOR DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE TWO KOREAS TO ACHIEVE PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF "PRESENT UNEASY SITUATION." HE SAID PAPUA NEW GUINEA WOULD WELCOME BOTH KOREAS IN UN AS "EQUAL SOVEREIGN STATES."

(D) SOUTHERN AFRICA - SIR MAORI SAID HIS COUNTRY WAS UNEQUIVOCALLY OPPOSED TO ANY GOVERNMENT WHICH PRACTICED

APARTHEID OR OTHER RACIST POLICIES AND WOULD HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH SUCH GOVERNMENTS.

(E) ANGOLA AND VIETNAM - HE HOPED THESE COUNTRIES WOULD BE ADMITTED TO UN.

(F) NUCLEAR FREE ZONE IN PACIFIC - SIR MAORI RE-EMPHASIZED HIS GOVERNMENT'S COMMITMENT TO THE CALL FOR A NUCLEAR FREE ZONE IN PACIFIC.

(G) LOS - HE EXPRESSED GROWING ANXIETY OVER FAILURE SO FAR OF LOS CONFERENCE TO REACH A CONCLUSION. SIR MAORI SAID THAT, UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES, SMALL NATIONS SUCH AS PAPUA NEW GUINEA WOULD NEED TO PROTECT THEIR INTERESTS THROUGH REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS. HE LAMENTED THIS, HOWEVER, AS A "SECOND PREFERENCE."

(H) ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - NOTING PAPUA NEW GUINEA'S PRIMARY CROP ECONOMY, HE EXPLAINED THAT HIS NATION WAS FEELING AFFECTS OF WORLD RECESSION. HE COMMENDED UNCTAD'S SECRETARY GENERAL FOR HIS WORK TOWARD CHANGING THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER AND ENDORSED NAIROBI RESOLUTIONS ON MANUFACTURED AND SEMI-MANUFACTURED GOODS AND INTEGRATION OF COMMODITIES.

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RIO DE JANEIRO FOR USDEL IAEA

-- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC --

IN A 31-PAGE STATEMENT, OVER HALF DEVOTED TO THE PROBLEMS
OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC'S SUGAR ECONOMY, STATE SECRETARY
OF FOREIGN RELATIONS RAMON EMILIO JIMENEZ, JR., COVERED:

TERRORISM: JIMENEZ NOTED WITH GREAT DISTRESS THE INCREASING
VIOLENCE IN THE WORLD, MENTIONING HIJACKING, THE
TAKING OF HOSTAGES, AND KIDNAPPING. AS THESE ACTS WERE OCCURRING
WITH GREATER FREQUENCY AND NO SOLUTIONS EXISTED, A THOROUGH
INTERNATIONAL REVIEW WAS NECESSARY.

LAW OF THE SEA: THE DR CONTINUES TO ATTACH GREAT IMPORTANCE
TO THE ISSUES RAISED IN THE LOS CONFERENCE.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: THE DIFFICULTIES WHICH THE DR WAS
EXPERIENCING AS A PRIMARY CROP ECONOMY WERE REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC SITUATION; THIS WAS A PRIMARY
FOCUS OF DOMINICAN INTEREST. RECAPITULATING IN GREAT
DETAIL THE INTRICACIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL SUGAR MARKET,
JIMENEZ FOCUSED ON INEFFICIENCIES OF PRODUCTION, QUOTA
QUESTIONS, STORAGE PROBLEMS, AND FLUCTUATING PRICES. HE
EMPHASIZED THE NEED FOR PRODUCING COUNTRIES TO OBTAIN EQUITABLE
PRICES FOR THEIR PRIMARY PRODUCTS. AS TO THE US SUGAR
QUOTA, HE SAID THAT THE DR HAD RETURNED TO ITS TRADITIONAL
POSITION WITHOUT GUARANTEED QUOTAS FOLLOWING THE EXPIRATION
OF THE US SUGAR LAW IN 1974.

THERE COULD BE NO "MORATORIUM OF TENSIONS" (COLLECTIVE
SECURITY) WITHOUT ECONOMIC SECURITY, WHICH EXPLAINED THE
IMPORTANCE WHICH HIS GOVERNMENT ATTACHED TO THE CHARTER

OF ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND DUTIES. INSTRUMENTS OF WORLD ECONOMIC ORDER MUST BE REVISED FROM TIME TO TIME BECAUSE OF A CHANGE IN THE WORLD ENVIRONMENT; HOWEVER, THERE MUST BE NO RE-APPEARANCE OF THE "MANIFESTATION OF DISCRIMINATION" IN THE WORLD ECONOMY. PRIMARY COMMODITIES MUST BE USED BY THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TO PAY FOR THEIR ENERGY. THERE MUST BE A RE-ORDERING OF THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY AND UNCLASSIFIED

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MULTI-NATIONAL COOPERATION, POSSIBLY WITH THE RENEGOTIATION OF INTERNATIONAL DEBT. THE DR STATED IT HAD COME TO THE UN SEEKING A COMPREHENSIVE SUGAR AGREEMENT AND NECESSARY INTERIM AGREEMENTS. (REPEATED INFO SANTO DOMINGO)

-- TURKEY --

TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER CAGLAYANGIL ANNOUNCED THAT ALTHOUGH HE HAD REACHED AN ACCORD WITH THE GREEK FOREIGN MINISTER TO RESUME THE INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS WITHOUT ANY PRECONDITIONS, IT PROVED IMPOSSIBLE TO ENTER INTO MEANINGFUL NEGOTIATIONS BECAUSE THE GREEK CYPRIOT LEADERSHIP "HAS SPARED NO EFFORT TO UNDERMINE THIS ACCORD AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION AND THIS CASTING A SHADOW ON THE NEGOTIATING PROCESS." HE THANKED SECRETARY GENERAL WALDHEIM FOR HIS EFFORTS AND STATED THAT WALDHEIM HAD RECENTLY HAD NEW CONSULTATIONS WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TWO COMMUNITIES.

CAGLAYANGIL DECLARED THAT IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT THE TWO COMMUNITIES BE EQUALLY REPRESENTED IN EVERY INTERNATIONAL ARENA WHERE THE CYPRUS PROBLEM IS DISCUSSED. THIS PRINCIPLE APPLIES ESPECIALLY TO THE UN WHERE PAST DELIBERATIONS HAVE HAD AN "ADVERSE EFFECT ON THE NEGOTIATING PROCESS."

THE FOREIGN MINISTER CALLED "REMILITARIZATION" OF GREEK ISLANDS IN THE AEGEAN A "FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL TREATIES." ALSO6B**

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RIO DE JANEIRO FOR USDEL IAEA

-- CONGO --

FOREIGN MINISTER OBENGA HARANGUED THE GA ON THE NECESSITY OF "ARMED STRUGGLE" IN SOUTHERN AFRICA. THE SUCCESS OF THE STRUGGLE HAS CAUSED, ACCORDING TO OBENGA, A LAST-DITCH AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC EFFORT TO MAINTAIN THE CURRENT RACIST REGIMES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA. OBENGA STATED THAT THE US IS NOT ACTING FOR HUMANITARIAN REASONS RATHER IT IS A "CAREFUL STRATEGY TO SAFEGUARD ITS ECONOMIC INTERESTS." ATTACKING THE COLLUSION BETWEEN SOUTH AFRICA AND ISRAEL, OBENGA EQUATED ZIONISM TO APARTHEID. HE ALSO ATTACKED THE SALE OF NUCLEAR REACTORS TO SOUTH AFRICA BY NATO COUNTRIES. DENOUNCING THE "AUTHORITARIAN" USE OF THE VETO BY THE THREE WESTERN PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL, OBENGA DEMANDED THE ADMISSION OF VIETNAM AND ANGOLA. OBENGA THANKED THE UN FOR ITS ASSISTANCE IN DEVELOPING THE ECONOMY OF THE CONGO AND EXPRESSED HOPE THAT THE AID WOULD CONTINUE ON A GREATER SCALE. (REPEATED INFO KINSHASA)

COMITE 3 -- ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

AFTER CHAIRMAN VON KYAW (FRG) SEPT. 28 POSTPONED ELECTION OF VICE-CHAIRMAN UNTIL SEPT. 29, SCHREIBER, DIRECTOR DIV OF HUMAN RIGHTS, INTRODUCED ITEM ON ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION. SCHREIBER EMPHASIZED UN COMMITMENT TO THE "UNCONDITIONAL AND TOTAL ERADICATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION," WHICH EXTENDS TO THEMES SUCH AS MIGRANT WORKERS, SLAVERY, PROSTITUTION, AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN. RICHTER (ARGENTINA) STATED HER GOVERNMENT'S OPPOSITION TO ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND THE CONCEPT OF RACIAL SUPREMACY. MAIR (JAMAICA) FOCUSED UPON SOUTHERN AFRICA AS PRIME EXAMPLE AND TARGET OF AGENDA ITEM BUT SHE ALSO EXPRESSED PARTICULAR CONCERN WITH MIGRANT WORKER ISSUE AS HER COUNTRY WAS WORKING TO END ECONOMIC ORDERS WHICH FOSTER MIGRANT LABOR.

COMMITTEE 5 -- ORGANIZATION OF WORK

THE COMMITTEE SEPT. 28 ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION AS VICE UNCLASSIFIED

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CHAIRMAN MOLTENI (ARGENTINA) AND KEMAL (PAKISTAN), AND AS RAPPOREUR NASON (IRELAND). THE SUGGESTED WORK PROGRAM (L.3) WAS APPROVED WITH TWO AMENDMENTS. ON INSISTENCE OF ALGERIA, SECONDED BY KUWAIT, ITEM 100 ON SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS WILL BE DEFERRED UNTIL LATE OCTOBER. ITEM 94 ON UN FINANCIAL EMERGENCY WILL BE TAKEN UP AS SOON AS NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE'S REPORT IS READY, AND NOT NECESSARILY LEFT UNTIL END OF SESSION. IT WAS AGREED NOT TO HOLD GENERAL DEBATE AND THAT LEAD-OFF ITEM WILL BE MEDIUM TERM PLAN. (USUN 4003)

COMITE 6 --

THE COMITE SEPT. 28 ELECTED GAVIRIA (COLOMBIA) AS ONE VICE-CHAIRMAN, LEAVING THE OTHER STILL PENDING, WHILE BOJLOV (BULGARIA) BECAME RAPPOREUR. COMITE ALSO APPROVED THE ORDER OF FIRST FOUR AGENDA ITEMS BEGINNING WITH THE CONFERENCE OF PLENIPOTENTIARIES ON SUCCESSION OF STATES IN RESPECT OF TREATIES, FOLLOWED BY RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN ARMED CONFLICTS.

COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID --

COMMITTEE DECIDED SEPT. 28 TO HOLD TWO SPECIAL MEETINGS OCT. 11 IN OBSERVANCE OF THE DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICAL PRISONERS, AND TO INVITE THE SECRETARY GENERAL, GA PRESIDENT, FOREIGN MINISTERS ATTENDING THE GA, AND OTHERS TO PARTICIPATE, ALONG WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LIBERATION MOVEMENTS AND THE OAU. BEFORE BEGINNING CONSIDERATION OF ITS REPORT TO THE GA, IT WELCOMED THE GA DECISION TO ALLOCATE THE APARTHEID ITEM TO THE PLENARY. CHAIRMAN HARRIMAN

(NIGERIA) SAID THE DECISION REFLECTED THE RECOGNITION BY ALL MEMBER STATES OF THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA AND THE NEED FOR CONSIDERATION OF THAT SITUATION, AT A HIGH LEVEL, AS A MATTER OF URGENCY, WITH A VIEW TO TAKING EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL ACTION.

CHAIRMAN HARRIMAN ALSO TOLD THE COMMITTEE THAT ON SEPT. 17 THE IAEA GOVERNING BOARD APPROVED A SAFEGUARDS AGREEMENT IN CONNECTION WITH THE SUPPLY OF FRENCH NUCLEAR REACTORS TO SOUTH AFRICA. HE UNDERSTOOD SEVERAL STATES -- BANGLADESH, GDR, INDIA, INDONESIA, LIBYA, USSR AND YUGOSLAVIA -- HAD UNCLASSIFIED

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CONDEMNED NUCLEAR COOPERATION WITH THE SOUTH AFRICAN REGIME, AND HE EXPRESSED APRECIATION TO THOSE COUNTRIES. THE NIGERIAN REPRESENTATIVE AT THE IAEA GENERAL CONFERENCE HAD ATTACKED THE PRESENCE OF SOUTH AFRICA AS A PERMANENT BOARD MEMBER AND PARTICIPANT IN THE CONFERENCE AND HAD MADE SEVERAL PROPOSALS FOR REMOVING "THE SOUTH AFRICAN CANCER." CUBA ALSO HAD EXPRESSED STRONG CONCERN. THE COMMITTEE RECEIVED A UK AIDE MEMOIRE STATING THE UK WAS OT COOPERATING WITH SOUTH AFRICA IN THE NUCLEAR FIELD, AND THE CHAIRMAN REFERRED TO PRESS REPORTS THAT THE EC-9 AGREED NOT TO RECOGNIZE THE BANTUSTAN OF TRANSKEI. IN CLOSED PART OF THE MEETING, THE COMMITTEE TOOK ACTION ON A NUMBER OF RECOMMENDATIONS STEMMING FROM THE PROGRAM OF ACTION ADOPTED AT THE HAVANA SEMINAR WHICH RELATED TO:URGENT PREPARATION OF A STUDY OF RELATIONS BETWEEN CHILE, PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY, ON THE ONE HAND, AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN REGIME ON THE OTHER; PREPARATION OF STUDY OF PRO-SOUTH AFRICAN LOBBIES IN WESTERN COUNTRIES. (REPEATED INFO LONDON, PRETORIA)

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RIO DE JANEIRO FOR USDEL IAEA

NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTER'S PRESS CONFERENCE --

AT SEPT. 28 PRESS CONFERENCE, NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTER VAN DER STOEL, ON BEHALF OF EC-9, PUT EMPHASIS ON SOUTHERN AFRICA AND SAID THE NINE WILL NOT RECOGNIZE TRANSKEI BECAUSE THE BANTUSTAN POLICY IS ONLY A CONTINUATION OF APARTHEID, AND FULL EQUALITY OF ALL RACIAL GROUPS WOULD BE ESSENTIAL TO MAKE IT VIABLE. HE WELCOMED PROGRESS ON RHODESIA, WHILE RECOGNIZING "WE ARE NOT YET AT THE END OF THE ROAD," BUT AT LEAST SMITH HAS CONCEDED RULE BY A BLACK MAJORITY. ON NAMIBIA, HE SAID IT IS HIGH TIME FOR SELF-DETERMINATION UNDER UN SUPERVISION AND SWAPO SHOULD PLAY A ROLE. (REPEATED INFO LONDON, PRETORIA)

UN MEETINGS SEPT. 29 --

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P.M. -- GA PLENARY AND COMMITTEE 6.
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